AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprised of an anterior viewing element and first and second anterior translation members connected with respect to said anterior viewing element, said anterior viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power;

a posterior portion comprised of a posterior viewing element, said viewing elements mounted to move relative to each other along the optical axis between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to force generated by the ciliary muscle of the eye; and

a retention portion comprised of a first retention member attached to the anterior portion, said first retention member having a free end sized and oriented to contact a portion of the lens capsule such that extrusion of the implanted lens through the lens capsule opening is inhibited, said free end being anterior of at least a portion of at least one of said anterior translation members when said viewing elements are in said accommodated state;

wherein said viewing elements are spaced further apart when in the accommodated state than when in the unaccommodated state.

2. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said retention portion is configured to displace the anterior aspect of the lens capsule anteriorly from said anterior viewing element and thereby prevent contact between said lens and an iris of said eye.

3. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein:

said first retention member has a fixed end attached to the anterior portion; and

said retention portion further comprises a second retention member having a fixed end attached to the anterior portion and a free end sized and oriented to contact a portion of the lens capsule, said fixed ends of said first and second retention members being attached to said anterior viewing element ~~of said anterior portion~~.

4. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 3, wherein said lens further comprises an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens, and said first and second retention portions are arranged 180 degrees apart from each other about said optical axis of said lens.

5. (WITHDRAWN) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said retention portion further comprises an opening formed therein to permit fluid flow therethrough.

6. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said eye comprising a lens capsule having a capsule opening for receiving said lens, said lens comprising:

an optical axis configured to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens;

a posterior portion comprised of a posterior viewing element;

an anterior portion comprised of an anterior viewing element and first and second anterior translation members connected with respect to said anterior viewing element, said anterior viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power, said viewing elements mounted to move relative to each other along the optical axis of the lens between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to force generated by the ciliary muscle of the eye;

said anterior and posterior portions meeting at first and second apices of said intraocular lens, said apices being located on a transverse axis of said intraocular lens, said viewing elements being located on opposite sides of said transverse axis when in said accommodated state;

said anterior portion having at least one retention member adapted to contact a portions of the lens capsule while ~~being~~ said anterior portion is spaced from the lens capsule in at least one location so as to provide a fluid flow channel that extends from a region between said viewing elements to a region outside said capsule;

wherein said at least one retention member functions independently of said anterior translation members.

7. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The lens of Claim 6, wherein said first and second anterior ~~portion comprises~~translation members form at least part of an anterior biasing element connected to a periphery of said anterior viewing element so that said periphery of said anterior viewing element is spaced from an inner surface of the lens capsule upon implantation of said lens, and said fluid flow channel is defined by said periphery, said anterior biasing element, said inner surface of said lens capsule and said capsule opening.

8. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The lens of Claim 7, ~~further comprising~~wherein said at least one ~~a first~~ retention member ~~having~~ has a fixed end connected to said periphery of said anterior viewing element and a free end spaced from said fixed end, said fluid flow channel being defined by said periphery of said anterior viewing element, said anterior biasing element, said ~~first~~ at least one retention member, said inner surface of said lens capsule and said capsule opening.

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said eye comprising a lens capsule having a capsule opening for receiving said lens, said lens comprising:

a posterior portion comprised of a posterior viewing element;

an anterior portion comprised of an anterior viewing element, said anterior viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power, said viewing elements mounted to move relative to each other along the optical axis in response to force generated by the ciliary muscle of the eye; said anterior portion adapted to contact portions of the lens capsule while being spaced from the lens capsule in at least one location so as to provide a fluid flow channel that extends from a region between said viewing elements to a region outside said capsule;~~The lens of Claim 6,~~

wherein:

said anterior portion comprises an anterior biasing element connected to a periphery of said anterior viewing element via first and second transition members extending from said periphery;

said lens further comprises first and second retention members each having a fixed end connected to said periphery of said anterior viewing element and a free end spaced from said fixed end;

each of said first and second transition members is located between and angularly spaced from said first and second retention members; and

at least one of said transition members and said anterior biasing element is adapted to contact an inner surface of said lens capsule near said capsule opening and thereby maintain said periphery of said anterior viewing element in spaced relation to said inner surface of said lens capsule;

said fluid flow channel being defined by said periphery, said transition members, said retention members, said inner surface and said anterior opening.

10. (NEW)The lens of Claim 1, wherein said first and second anterior translation members are connected with respect to said anterior viewing element such that said first and second anterior translation members move said anterior viewing element along the optical axis.

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11. (NEW)The lens of Claim 1, wherein said first and second anterior translation members move said anterior viewing element relative to said posterior viewing element independent of any movement of said retention members relative to said anterior viewing element.

12. (NEW)The lens of Claim 1, wherein said posterior viewing element comprises an optic having refractive power.

13. (NEW)The lens of Claim 6, wherein said first and second anterior translation members are connected with respect to said anterior viewing element such that said first and second anterior translation members move said anterior viewing element along the optical axis.

14. (NEW)The lens of Claim 6, wherein said first and second anterior translation members move said anterior viewing element relative to said posterior viewing element independent of any movement of said retention members relative to said anterior viewing element.

15. (NEW)The lens of Claim 6, wherein said posterior viewing element comprises an optic having refractive power.

16. (NEW)An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation in an eye having an optical axis, said lens comprising:

an anterior portion comprised of an anterior viewing element and first and second anterior translation members connected with respect to said anterior viewing element, said anterior viewing element comprised of an optic having refractive power;

a posterior portion comprised of a posterior viewing element, said viewing elements mounted to move relative to each other along the optical axis between an accommodated state and an unaccommodated state in response to force generated by the ciliary muscle of the eye; and

a retention portion comprised of a first retention member attached to the anterior portion, said first retention member having a free end sized and oriented to contact a portion of the lens capsule such that extrusion of the implanted lens through the lens capsule opening is inhibited, said free end being anterior of at least a portion of at least one of said anterior translation members when said viewing elements are in said accommodated state;

wherein said first retention member is spaced inwardly toward the optical axis from said first apex, upon implantation of said lens.

17. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein said viewing elements are spaced further apart when in the accommodated state than when in the unaccommodated state.

18. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein said retention portion is configured to displace the anterior aspect of the lens capsule anteriorly from said anterior viewing element and thereby prevent contact between said lens and an iris of said eye.

19. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein:

said first retention member has a fixed end attached to the anterior portion; and

said retention portion further comprises a second retention member having a fixed end attached to the anterior portion and a free end sized and oriented to contact a portion of the lens capsule, said fixed ends of said first and second retention members being attached to said anterior viewing element.

20. (NEW) The lens of Claim 19, wherein said lens further comprises an optical axis which is adapted to be substantially coincident with the optical axis of the eye upon implantation of said lens, and said first and second retention portions are arranged 180 degrees apart from each other about said optical axis of said lens.

21. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein said first and second anterior translation members are connected with respect to said anterior viewing element such that said first and second anterior translation members move said anterior viewing element along the optical axis.

22. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein said first and second anterior translation members move said anterior viewing element relative to said posterior viewing element independent of any movement of said retention members relative to said anterior viewing element.

23. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein said posterior viewing element comprises an optic having refractive power.

24. (NEW)The lens of Claim 16, wherein the force generated by the ciliary muscle is due to relaxation of the ciliary muscle such that tension is increased in the zonules of the eye.

25. (NEW)The lens of Claim 1, wherein the force generated by the ciliary muscle is due to relaxation of the ciliary muscle such that tension is increased in the zonules of the eye.

26. (NEW)The lens of Claim 6, wherein the force generated by the ciliary muscle is due to relaxation of the ciliary muscle such that tension is increased in the zonules of the eye.

27. (NEW)The lens of Claim 9, wherein the force generated by the ciliary muscle is due to relaxation of the ciliary muscle such that tension is increased in the zonules of the eye.